

diately went to Talleyrand's hotel, requesting an audience, and protested, in the name of the elector, against the violation of his territory. He demanded that the French government should disavow the conduct of general Caulincourt, and send back the prisoners whom he had made, to the other side of the Rhine. Talleyrand answered, that by the treaty of Luneville the States of Germany are bound to give up all persons conspiring or plotting against France; and that by the law of nations every state has a right to enforce such stipulations where the contracting party is not strong enough to cause them to be observed, or its infidelity is suspected; that Caulincourt had only obeyed the orders of the first consul; that all the prisoners were to be tried immediately, and that the principal of them was at that moment before the tribunal. The minister of Baden, in the evening, sent back a courier with this answer. The diplomatic corps, and all the people of Paris, except those immediately connected with government, were ignorant of the arrest of the duke d'Enghein until a late hour last night, when his sentence was posted up in the Palais Royal, and on the corners of the streets. The Patroles, which were doubled, and the numerous police spies, prevented the surprise and indignation of the people from shewing themselves in any acts of violence; but the imprudent declamations of a few added new victims to those who already crowd our prisons. The minister of Baden, this morning, went to count Cobentzel, the Imperial ambassador, and communicated to him the particulars of Talleyrand's answer: The latter had not until then heard of this affair, at least such was his declaration. The Imperial ambassador did not hesitate to wait upon Talleyrand, and requested that the execution of the sentence might be deferred until he had informed his sovereign of the affair. He requested this delay "more as a personal favour, the emperor being related to the duke of Enghein, than in the name of the emperor, as chief of the empire, the neutrality of which had been violated." The example of the Imperial ambassador was followed by the ambassadors of Spain, Naples, and Etruria, whose sovereigns, all Bourbons, are more nearly related than the emperor to the duke of Enghein. They all received the same answer from Talleyrand, viz. that "he would report their request to the first consul." In the mean time these ambassadors dispatched couriers to their respective courts, and many persons think that Buonaparte's pride will be gratified by pardoning a Bourbon, and publishing to the world as an act of generosity, a deed commanded by policy, justice and humanity."

We are informed by an officer of one of the French frigates, that about the 22d of April, a general embargo was laid on all vessels at Guadaloupe, in consequence of the arrival of the Sybelle and Dido, which was not raised when they failed.

Yesterday failed for Canton, the fast sailing ship Fanny, capt. Galloway. We understand that there are bets depending to a considerable amount on her arriving there before the Triton, which failed from this port about three weeks since. Those who are acquainted with the two vessels believe it will be a hard struggle between them. The Fanny is a Philadelphia built ship, of elegant model; the Triton was built in this place, and does great credit to the constructor.

May 31.

A report is whispered at the coffee-house, that an express has been sent to Halifax with intelligence respecting the arrival of the Sybelle and Dido French frigates at this port.

The ship Jenny, captain Ward, arrived here last night in 43 days from Bourdeaux. By her we have received Paris papers to the 5th of April, but at too late an hour to make extracts. The Argus of the 4th April contains a letter from gen. Soult (given out in general orders) to the commander in chief at Bruges, announcing that "the English had at length begun to execute their infernal project of casting upon their coast, bales of cotton infected with the plague, which they had sent for from the Levant—and that five of these bales had been thrown into the Bay of Eltaples by English embarkations, under the protection of a frigate and two corvettes." This, we have no hesitation in saying, will prove a vile calumny.

Captain Ward informs, that another embargo was expected shortly to take place at Bourdeaux.

Captain Ward informs, that immediately previous to his sailing a report prevailed at that place, that *Pichegru was found strangled in the Temple*. This intelligence was received at Bourdeaux on the 11th April, in 3 or 4 days from Paris, and on the 12th, the day on which captain W. failed, placards were in circulation stating that Pichegru had strangled himself. It was generally believed that Buonaparte would ere long assume, with the consent of the legislative bodies, the title of *Emperor of the Gauls*. Madame B. had gone to Rome, whence it was not expected she would return—in consequence, it was said, of her husband's determination to obtain a divorce in order to form a connexion with a German prince.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

A gentleman passenger in the Diana, arrived yesterday morning, informs, that it was reported at Antwerp, that general Pichegru had been guillotined, and that general Moreau had not yet been brought to trial.

The general impression there was, that Pichegru and Georges had been decoyed to Paris by agents of the consular government, and that they were entirely innocent of the designs for which they were doomed to suffer.

A letter received by a commercial house in New-York desires them not to ship some coffee that had been ordered for a Danish port, as it was generally believed, that in a few days a French force would occupy Tonnitzgen, and all the other Danish ports in that neighbourhood!

From the (Richmond) Inquirer.

LAW CASE.

On Thursday and Friday last a legal question of great curiosity, novelty, and importance, was argued in the court of appeals. The name of the case was Stone against Keeling, and the circumstances are as follow:

One Keeling, some thirty or forty years ago, married a woman by whom he had a son. His wife then died, and after the lapse of a few years he married a lady who was known by the name of Mrs. Arbuckle. This lady at the time of her intermarriage with Mr. Keeling had another husband who was still living. Mr. Arbuckle and herself, not enjoying domestic happiness, separated, he continuing in the county of Accomack, on the eastern shore of Virginia, she removing to the county of Princess Anne, where she married Mr. Keeling. Previous to this marriage Arbuckle had frequently been absent from the state, although his absence had never been so long as to justify the presumption of his death. Two daughters were the fruit of this marriage, and Keeling and his second wife lived happily together until the day of their death. About two years ago Keeling died, leaving a large estate. His son by the first wife is dead, leaving two children, and his daughters by the second wife are married.

Shortly after the death of Keeling, the husbands of his daughters (the appellants in this suit) applied to the county court of Princess Anne for letters of administration on his estate, as being the next of kin to the deceased. This was opposed by the mother and guardian of the children left by Keeling's son, on the ground that the daughters were illegitimate, they being the issue of an illegal and void marriage, and consequently not entitled to any portion of the estate. The county court sustained the objection, and appointed the guardian of the grandchildren the administrator. On an appeal to the district court of Suffolk, that court affirmed the judgment of the county court, from which judgment the husbands of the daughters appealed to the court of appeals.

The case chiefly depended on the exposition of a clause in the law of descents, passed in the year 1785, which took effect on the 1st of January, 1787; the clause declares that "the issue of marriages deemed null in law, shall nevertheless be legitimate." By the common law the children of all illegal marriages were illegitimate. The question was, whether the common law on that subject was totally or partially altered.

It was contended for the appellants that the legislature intended to change the law entirely, and that the innocent offspring of all illegal marriages were legitimate.

For the appellee it was contended that the legislature only meant to legitimate the issue of such illegal marriages as required an annulling act to make them void, and not such as were absolutely void from the beginning; that a marriage with a person already married, was void from the very moment of its being contracted, and that consequently the issue of such illegal marriages were still illegitimate as at common law. It was also urged that the law of 1785 did not apply to this case, as the daughters were born previous to the 1st of January, 1787. The reply made to this argument by the appellants counsel was, that the law operated from the date of the death of the father, and not from the time of the children's birth.

The court on Saturday last unanimously decided that the common law on this subject was totally changed, that the issue of all illegal marriages were legitimate under the act of 1785; they reversed the judgment of the district court, and directed the administration of the estate to be conferred on the appellants.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

This morning arrived from Philadelphia, the celebrated Dr. Fothergill, sen. Baron Humboldt, C. W. Peale, and Dr. Collin. These gentlemen are on a tour together to the southward.

We understand that Mr. Monroe was to set out for Madrid, when the last advices left London, to prosecute the negotiation long pending with Spain, and to settle the limits of Louisiana definitely, in a manner satisfactory to both nations.

[Aurora.]

June 1.

Arrived last night, the schooner Patriot, Pitt, in 31 days from Aquin. On the 26th May was boarded by the British frigate La Francois, and was informed that 10 or 12 days before they had recaptured the schooner Vulture, Hammond, for Baltimore, and schooner Polly, Crowell, for Boston, together with the privateer which had captured them, and sent them all into Kingston, Jamaica. Was also boarded by the British frigate La Unitrice, who informed that there was every reason to believe that a Spanish war would shortly take place; that partial hostilities had already commenced.

Arrived this day, brig. Columbia, Carr, from Antigua, in 21 days. It was reported that the British expedition against Surinam was abandoned, on account of vessels being sunk in the passage, to prevent their entrance.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, June 7, 1804.

LITTLE respect having been paid to his former notice, the subscriber again earnestly calls on all persons indebted to him for their respective balances. He hopes to be excused, should inattention to this request oblige him to resort to compulsory measures, which necessity will compel him to pursue.

FREDERICK GREEN.

WE are authorized to say that Mr. BARUCH FOWLER will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

His Britannic majesty's ships Boston and Leander were spoken on the coast a few days ago.

The equinoctial gales for the last fortnight have been unusually severe, and a great deal of damage, on almost every part of the coast, has been the necessary consequence. The accounts from the different ports, on the north and east coasts, are peculiarly disastrous, and we much fear that a great deal of mischief remains yet to be announced. [Liver. pap.]

NEW-YORK, June 2.

By the ship Susan, captain O'Connor, we have received Irish papers to the 19th of April, but they contain nothing later from London than heretofore received—and they are entirely barren of local articles. Captain O'Connor informs, that the greatest tranquillity prevailed in all parts of Ireland.

A gentleman from this city has favoured us with the following extract from a letter dated Savanna, May 21:

"The amendment to the constitution has been passed unanimously—Judge Bowen dismissed from office and an insurrection act passed, making it death without benefit of clergy to use any actions or expressions tending to excite insurrection in the state."

BALTIMORE, June 1.

The house of representatives of the state of Connecticut have negatived the proposition for altering the constitution of the United States. On the question to agree to the proposition, there were seventy-seven YEAS, and one hundred and fifteth NAYS.

ATTENTION!

THE Members composing the different Volunteer Companies are requested to take notice, that there will be a meeting of said companies, at the usual place of parade, on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ANNAPOLIS LOTTERY.

THE MANAGERS of the lottery for the improvement of the streets in the city of Annapolis, for providing for the better security against fires, and for deepening the basin, respectfully give notice, that they propose to commence the drawing thereof on the second Monday in October next. They hope that the great objects contemplated by this lottery, and the prospect of advantage to adventurers from the number of valuable prizes, will induce all who wish to promote the prosperity of Annapolis to aid the managers, by purchasing the number of tickets they mean to take as early as possible, that the necessary preparations may be made.

A YOUNG MAN, of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, who can write a good hand, understands figures, and can come well recommended, may hear of encouragement by applying to the printers of this paper.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, 17 miles from Baltimore, on the night of the 22d instant, a negro man named GEORGE, about 5 feet 6 inches high, he is very black, pitted with the small-pox, and is nearly blind in the right eye; he went off with a negro NED, belonging to BENJAMIN GITTINGS, of Montgomery county; the said George has a pass from a negro Daniel, who was set free by Isaac Landale. Negro Ned is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has got a pass from a man named Ned, who was set free by Thomas Simpson; their cloaths are not known. I will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS for either of them, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS if secured in any garb, or the above reward for both, if brought home, to PATRICK TOOLE, or to BENJAMIN GITTINGS, near George-town.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring the said fellows at their peril.
May 26, 1804.

THERE is at the plantation of ELY DAVIS, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, near Spurrier's tavern, taken up as a stray, a brood MARE, with some white hairs about the root of her tail, which is cut directly off; she has a small star, and one hind foot white, is about 14 hands high, 6 years old, trots, paces and gallops, and is shod before. She has with her a colt about 2 years old, with white hind feet. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.